CODE PREPARED BY THE INSULAR COMMISSION.

FORM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE ISLAND RECOMMENDED-AMERICAN SYS-

TEM TO REPLACE THE SPANISH. Washington, Aug. 30,-The Insular Commission, consisting of General Kennedy, Judge Curfls and Major Watkins, which has given six months' study to the condition of the island of Porto Rico, to-day made its report to Secretary It recommends a form of civil government for the Island, to take the place of the present military rule, and submits a code of laws for adoption. These laws, it recommends, should be placed in operation by executive decree, arguing that enactment of general laws by Congress would change the status of the island toward this country and make it a part of the constitutional territory of the United States.

code of laws and the civil government reposed do not give the Porto Ricans the eletive franchise for any offices and do not extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts, in cases of felonies involving an amount in excess of \$560. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but be kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language of the island, but for the present the proceedings of all except the Federal courts are to be conducted

in Spanish. The code abrogates all Spanish law and royal decrees and all systems of procedure, and substitutes the provisions of the code modelled after the laws of the States of the Union, and declares direction is found in the code.

COURTS AND JUDGES.

In place of the Spanish system of courts an a District Court, and a Probate Court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and justices of the peace and police courts in the lities: also a Federal Court, to have exclusive turisdiction of all Federal questions and concurrent jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

natives; two Federal judges, three district judges, and eleven probate judges; one Attorney General and one deputy, one district at-

A complete civil county, township and city government is to be provided, and all the offiers of the civil administration are to be natives, the higher officers to be appointed by the President, the others by the Governor-General and the County Commissioners. The boundaries of the civil divisions of the island are to

follow the present Spanish boundaries. AN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

superintendent and Board of Public Instruction, and a complete system of public schools conducted in English by American teachers, is provided, and also night schools for illiterate idults. The right to teach Spanish when de-

with the right of eminent domain, are provided. thus opening the island to competition, and porations. All taxes which bear heavily on the poor and all double taxes on non-residents are abrogated. A marriage law is provided like those in the States, with a plan for legalizing consent marriages and legitimatizing children, half of those in the island having been born

out of wedlock.

Highway and poor laws are provided, and the courts are to have full power to issue writs of habeas corpus, injunctions, etc.

Speedy trials, with humane punishment, are sought to be secured by the code. Foreclosure of mortgages and the redemption of property are provided for on the American plan.

The Commission recommends that this code [grally] The commission recommends that this code be put into effect at once by the President without waiting for Congress to legislate on the question, saying that the people of the island are in distress and are still being oppressed by the old Spanish haws and customs, leaving for Congress the question of such after legislation as may be deemed best.

MARKET FOR PORTO RICAN COFFEE

fee by reason of increased du: - and the industry is now languishing for want of an im-

PROMPT ACTION URGED.

The Commission also presented to Secretary manner the general conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, and the chief problems presented in extending American rule to the island, and particularly urging prompt action to relieve the distress and depression incident to the present unsettled state of affairs. As to the general need of an American system in Porto Rico, the

No other matters demand such immediate and prompt attention as these. It is a matter of imperative necessity that these people be speedily relieved from their present conditions and from the systems of oppression under which they have been laboring for hundreds of years. A horde of office holders is eating up the substance of the people; the taxes gathered from every possible source, are not used for their henefit, but for their oppression, and they are receiving nothing in return for the great burdens imposed upon them.

We have materially reduced the number of office holders throughout the island; at the same time we have given them a system of greater efficiency. The Commission then outlines a plan of public improvements through the island, whereby the people may find work.

As to the character of the Porto Ricans the

As to the character of the Porto Ricans the

therefor, by permitting any persons to incor-porate under the general incorporation law, and

00000000000 Dyspeptic ? Question • EASY when you try JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE

NEW LAWS FOR PORTO RICO. extending the right of eminent domain to all THE STORM IN PORTO RICO.

NOT READY FOR THE FRANCHISE. The Code does not provide for elections, and

l'nited States, and reductions made en articles lowing this, it is suggested that Congress grant of reciprocal tariff duties with Porto Sico. The Commission lays stress on the need of currency reform in the island, and says:

etc., in Porto Rico, are turned over by the Comich the statement that there has been having forbidden the grant of such franchises in Cuba. Much evidence was taken as to some of these applications, and the Commission saya that the welfare of the island would be advanced by the building of electric roads from Ponce to the port (Playa), and by the building of the gaps in the present Porto Rican railway wastern

NEED OF LEGAL TRIBUNALS.

As showing the immediate need of legal tribtorney and two deputies, one United States | unals the fact is cited that 114 prisoners at San marshal and two deputies; one reporter, one Juan are held awaiting trial. In this list eleven clerk and one deputy of the Supreme Court, one prisoners have been confined from ten months clerk and two deputies of the Federal court, to nearly five years without trial, and in some with a prosecuting attorney in each of the seven | instances without charges of any kind against judicial districts of the island, and an interpret-er for each court.

A complete civil county, township and city ial, and no charges of any kind recorded As to future action by Congress, the letter

The letter says, in conclusion: We submit this report with our most earnest appeal for immediate action, so that there may come, and come swiftly, a day of relief and rejoicing to those who are now under our flag and entitled to our protection.

WAR DEPARTMENT GRANTS A LICENSE. ending the system of franchises to favored cor- FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CANALS AND ELECTRIC

action open to the approval of Congress

POLITICS IN PORTO RICO. THE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE PAST FADING

Ponce. Porto Rico, Aug. 2t. To every one in Porto Rico the main topic of interest is the politi-The Commission says that the Porto Ricans | cal and commercial condition of the Island and its have lost their markets in Spain for their cof- prospects for the future. Six months ago there were many natives who looked forward to absolute independence, and in this they were encouraged by market for their productions; that erning of their island and by their taking from the dustry for employment and subsistence, and the strength and the extent of the influence of the that there must be distress until the coffee rais. anti-expansionists and anti-imperialists in the ers and coffee handlers can build up a trade. United States. One hears every possible theory and with the United States, and it recommends that the Government of the United States purchase the coffee for the Army and Navy in Porto Rico, which, it is said, produces as fine coffee as is found in the world, and thus give the soldiers and sailors the best of coffee and at the same time relieve the distressed condition of the Forto Rica, says the Commission. "Is now a part of the United States, and the protection of home industries and the defence and care of our own people are recognized principles of our Government. There is neither wisdom nor patriotism in purchasing a foreign production of coffee to be sent to our soldiers in Porto Rico, while the coffee fields and the industries of the people of that island are languishing and in distress."

combination of theories advanced as to the governing of this, the first West Indian possession of the United States, but the idea of independence seems to have entirely gone, and now the men who are the thinking men, the land owners merchants and others with large interests are hoping for a government almost entirely by Americans. Of course, Porto Ricams who have political aspirations are opposed to this, and others who have little or nothing to lose hope in gain more from a government conduction of coffee to be sent to our soldiers in Porto Rico, while the coffee fields and the industries of the Porto Ricams who have political aspirations are opposed to this, and others who have little or nothing to lose hope in gain more from a government is unsatisfactory to every one military authorities and civilians alike. Everything is in a more or less chaotic condition, and there are two or three "hosses" for every "job." This is caused chiefly by retaining the native courts, police and chiefly by retaining the native courts, police and municipal governments, and at the same time making them subservient to the military authorities. he Army officers do the best they can, but they Root a letter setting forth in an interesting are primarily soldiers and secondarily business large trees and royal palms, it destroyed the cofto serve in both capacities. Then, again, the frequent changes are a great cause of trouble. Offi-cers are not detached, but are assigned, to civil trees entirely, and, worst of all, it levelled to the duties near the post of their regiment, and when the regiment moves a new officer is placed in the island, and thus destroyed the fruit that served as

THREATEN TO BURN PONCE PASSENGER FROM FORTO RICO SAYS THE LOWER CLASSES ARE INCLINED TO

BE TROUBLESOME There were several passengers from Porto Rico on the Red D Line steamship Caracas, which arrived here yesterday. In speaking of the nurricans which devastated Porto Rico, one of them said:

The desolation and destruction caused at the town and harbor of Ponce are appalling. The numher of deaths among the people has not as yet been agcertained, but it will certainly number three thousand for the whole island, probably five thousand.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FORCE THAT EVER VISITED THE ISLAND.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE INLAND TOWNS

GIVING DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF LIFE ON AUGUST S.

San Juan, Aug. 17.—A majority of the larger towns and cities of Porto Rico in the path of the great hurricane of August 8 have been heard from. much greater than at first supposed. At this time it is impossible to estimate the loss of life with any degree of accuracy, but Major John Clem, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who has visited a number of the stricken cities, estimates that at nst 1.500 people have been killed by falling houses,

In Arecibo 200 bodies have been recovered and 200 persons are missing. It is thought that several ndred hodies were swept out to sea.

REPORTS FROM STRICKEN TOWNS.

The official reports from the following towns, made by post commanders to the Adjutant General f the Department, are as follows.

Humaros Eighty-nine dead and 200 wounded. Cayey-Thirty-four dead and the town entirely

lation of 2,500, and not a house or wall was left

ouses, with the exception of the great Cathedral,

PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS LOST.

ops have been entirely ruined, and all other crops | before the hurricans

Although Porto Rico has been spared from most destructive storms, she has been struck by many severe hurricanes. The first hurricane recorded in Porto Rico was in July, lata when considerable damage was done. In 1527 the Executive Building in San Juan was destroyed. On August 21, 1615, the Cathedral was destroyed by a hurricane. The most

many of the towns and villages an root see have been exhausted, and, despite the fact the Governor General and post commanders loing all in their power to supply food, it is able that many deaths from starvation will. The coast towns can easily be supplied by from the capital, but there is little hope for estitute in the remote interior, wealthy natives here, with a few notable excess show little disposition to contribute to elief of the sufferers, and in a number of cases is have refused to allow the homeless to be seed in the churches.

PONCE'S FEARFUL EXPERIENCE. SWEPT BY A WALL OF WATER FROM THE LAND

SIDE-HUNDREDS CARRIED OUT TO SEA Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 34.-The furious storm of Tuesday, August 8, and the exceedingly heavy ments that have visited this island since August A conservative estimate would place the loss of life on the island at five thousand. the last forty years. On September 13, 1876, a hurcaused considerable damage, and on September 1, 1889, there was a flood in the vicinity of Ponce that destroyed much property in the lowlands and aused some loss of life; but the storm just experienced was many, many times more severe than came at night

DAMAGE FROM THE WIND SMALL The storm of August 8 unroofed many buildings were very small indeed. The wind played havon with the vegetation. It broke down and uprooted

estiment moves a new officer is placed in the office. A military order will abolish a native and perhaps make no provision for the trial uses formerly tried in that court. The island tirely peaceful, but confusion arises because are insular police, municipal police and its all in a measure doing the same work. Alcaide, or Mayor has much the same duties improved in some case, the try commander can take any matter from his or carry it over his head, merly most of the commerce of Porto Rico with Europe, and Spain in particular. Now this been disturbed, and yet satisfactory commerciations have not vet been established with the tobacco and coffee lands on the mountain aidea were greatly injured, not only by the destruction the richest part of the top soil. Coffee planters are, perhaps, the most to be pitted, because it are, perhaps, the most to be pitied, because it and emarkated from age and lack of nourishment, takes five or six years to produce a tree that will living in Eighteenth-st, between Eighth and Ninth wield a grown

> lowed the windstorm. The heavy rains, which two bottles. The milk was taken from the house of were in the nature of a cloudburst, caused all the Louis Kahn, at No. 29 West One-hundred-and rivers to rise so suddenly and to such an unprecedented height that all were caught unaware, and One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st, driver for the either found themselves out off from high land or New-York Condensed Milk Company, made the nut. The night was intensely dark, and the loss of life would have been far greater but for the almost incessant sheet lightning, which gave light to the rescuers and showed those in danger where to seek safety.
>
> Too much cannot be said for the "bomberos," or native fire department of Ponce, and the soldiers. Both worked like engines the whole night, and, aided by many citizens, saved hundreds of lives.
>
> THE DEAD NEARLY ALL PROVED TO THE Complaint against the woman explained to Magistrate Crane that the woman e

Even at this time it is impossible to estimate even roughly the loss of life and property. There ganization or association covering the entire island The lower classes of the people are inclined to be and able to furnish accurate figures. Almost the and able to furnish accurate figures. Almost the cutter loss of life was among the common people, threak among them. The place has been striken or peons. Hundreds of bodies were buried in the complete the work by fire. They threaten to put the the work by fire. They threaten to put the complete the work by fire. They threaten to put the conceivers, then those found late were buried at complete the work by fire. They threaten to put the complete, then those found, and by far the greater number were carried out to sea, where they were seen rise on the found is large numbers.

An idea of the extent of the flood may be had from the fact that warehouses and stores at the Playa de Ponce (Fort of Ponce), standing on a level place under Swift & Co. the meat dealers, in Kansas City. Several weeks ago it was seen that his health was failing, and on

TRANSPORT KILPATRICK SAILS.

SHE CARRIES FORTY-SIX CASES OF CLOTH-ING AND DRUGS FOR DESTITUTE

Colonel De Russy, of the Uth Infantty; Commissary Sergeant Charles Z. Landreau, acting post master at Mayaguez and Huntington Johnston

William R. Corwine, secretary of the Relies

THE COTTON MILL COMBINE.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 30.-It was and

HIGHER PRICES FOR PLAYING CARDS.

INCREASED COST OF MATERIAL THE REASON

but in 1833 the Russell & Morgan Company, of Cincinnati, started a movement toward this end, firms into the United States Playing Card Comeither of these, and, to add to its horror, the flood | pany. This company, together with the American Playing Card Company, of Kulamazoo, Mich., which it is broadly hinted is owned by the United States company, and Andrew Dougherty, of this and blew down hundreds of poorly constructed city, practically control the playing card output of country. For some years new negotiations have been pending, but as yet Andrew Dougherty the prices the trust effers.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES COMPLAINANT,

SARCASTIC REPLY TO A MAN WHO SAID HE HAD

The great loss of life throughout the island was arraigned in the Harlem court yesterday morning caused almost entirely by the floods which fol charged with stealing sen cents' worth of milk, or hirty-second-st., and George Remke, of No. 242 East

The Wanamaker Store

The Merchandise Succession

COLID reasons are back of our merchandise policy. The special conditions surrounding each sort of goods determine its particular treatment. Thus we find how we can sell Furniture best in August, Muslin Underwear in January, Blankets and Chinaware at the opening of the Autumn. One of the great distinctions between this store and a "department store" is found in this special treatment of merchandise. Our Store News is too valuable to slight.

Blankets and Quilts

"Why should I buy Winter Blankets now, when but a night or two ago I kicked away what little covering there was on my bed?"

Why?-Because it is profitable to do so. For virtually the same reason that it pays to buy furniture here in August. And the first cold night is not far away!

Lowest prices rule here. Our blankets are made specially o us, under our own labels, by the best mills in the land. They are made from pure, clean, thoroughly washed, odorless wool-and that's a point worth looking into when buying bedclothing.

White Blankets

The "Hillcrest," nicely finished white lankets. 56x74 in.; 4 lbs.

\$1.75 a pair—The "Chipley," warm, well made; 60x 80 in.; 4 lbs. \$2.25 a pair- The "Manheim," white wool; good-

looking; 60:80 in.; 4 lbs.
\$2.75 a pair—The "Irvington," wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x76 in.; 4 ½ lbs.
\$3.25 a pair—The "Physicians Favorite," pure wool lling on light cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 414 lbs.

DOUBLE-BED SIZE \$1.85 a pair.—The "St. Lucie," warm, white, well-finished; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

\$2 a pair-The "Chipley," heavy and large; 70x80 \$2.25 a pair-The "Merion," full double-bed size:

72x82 in : 535 lbs. \$2.75 a pair—The "Manheim," cotton warp: 70x82 \$3.25 a pair-The "Irvington," fine and soft; 72x84

\$4 a pair. The "Physicians' Favorite," pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 ½ lbs.

Special White Blankets

The "Lansdowne" blankets are made in special sizes and weights; of pure wool, both warp and filling. 60x80 in., 4 lbs., \$3.50 a pair. 70x82 in., 5 lbs., \$3.75 a pair. 74x84 in., 6 lbs., \$4.75 a pair.

The "Wynnewood" blankets are made of soft white

wool filling on light cotton warp. 60x80 in., 4 lbs., \$4 a pair.

78x84 in., 6 lbs., \$4.75 a pair. Scarlet Blankets

The "Wissahickon" Scarlet Blankets are made of pure wool, both warp and filling, fast colors: 60x80 in., 4 lbs., \$3.50 a pair.

70x82 in., 5 lbs., \$3.75 a par., 74x84 in., 6 lbs., \$4.75 a pair.
The "Wissinoming" Scarlet Blankets are made of

76x84 in., 6 lbs., \$7 a pair.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

After arriving at Portland Rickes's mind seemed to become affected, and his friend, Oliver A. Ski

the attendants to carry him. WOMAN DISAPPEARS STRANGELY.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE SEARCHING FOR HIS STEPDAUGHTER

Charles G Wilson, president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and his wife have been greatly perturbed for a week by the sudder disappearance of Mr. Wilson's stepdaughter, Mrs Albert Koefer, who is a widow. With her three children she has lived with Mr. and Mr. Wilson since the death of her husband, a your business man of this city, who died in Marylan five years ago. Mrs. Koet r is thirty-five year suffering from a mild form of hysteria for sor months, and left her home, No. 156 West Eight seventhist, a week ago yesterday to go to Mr Wilson's office. She did not reach the office, and manufactories of playing cards in this country after waiting some time for her Mr. Wilson went was advanced. Nothing came of it at that time. Home, thinking she had been detained. There he

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which

among her passengers W. N. Cohen, ex-Suprems visit to his sister at Spa, Belgium

J. B. Vander Wee, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wellman Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Miss L. G. Alexander, Mr. Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Miss L. G. Alexander, Mrs. E. W. Bodino, Dr. F. T. Avery, J. R. Bradley, B. Bathurst, M. P.; R. T. Bryson, A. Lavingston Platt, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. von Rensselaer, the Misses Mary M. and Edith Poor, John G. Rudder, G. A. Schouleld, General and Mrs. G. M. Sorrel, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Congressman W. C. Lovering, of Massachusetts, Miss C. T. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, C. Morse, Professor and Mrs. Massle, M. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Greenwood, the Misses Grace and A. M. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Fisk, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Din, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fowell Good, A. W. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Din, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fowell Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lester, H. Harper, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hilbard.

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MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

liles, · ADAPTED FOR OPEN FIREPLACES WALLS & FLOORS Mosaics. Finest Goods-Makers Prices.

Books and Publications

The "Kaattkill" Scarlet Blankets are strictly pure

Gray Blankets are very sightly light

vool, very fine, with black striped borders 78x84 in., 6 lbs., \$7.50 a pair,

60x80 in., 4% lbs., \$1.75 a pair

72x84 in., 5½ lbs., \$2.25 a pair. The "Wayne" Gray Blankets:

70x80 in., 5 lbs., \$3.50 a pair. The ''Valley Forge'' Gray Blankets: 60x80 in., 4 lbs., \$3 a pair.

Mission Mills Blankets

60x80 in., 4 lbs., 53 a pair. 70x82 in., 5 lbs., \$3.50 a pair.

74×84 in., 6 lbs., \$4 a pair.

62x80 in., 6 lbs., \$8 a pair, 72x84 in., 7 lbs., \$9 a pair, 78x86 in., 8 lbs., \$10.50 a pair, 84x90 in., 9 lbs., \$12 a pair, 90x96 in., 10 lbs., \$14 a pair,

Baby's crib has been provided for, too—white, with pink and blue borders:
The Cliveden, 30x40 in, \$1.35 a pair; 36x50 in, \$2 a pair; 42x56 in, \$2.75 a pair.

The Winslow, 30x40 in., \$2 x pair; 36x50 in., \$5 a pair; 42x56 in., \$3.75 a pair.

We make these ourselves and use only worthy ma-terials. We have every facility for good work, and we know these pieces are right.

\$3.75 each—Covered with fine figured domesti sateen; filled with pure odorless down, 6x6 feet.

\$5 each - They are covered with the very finest Ameri-

can sateen designs; attractive patterns; five feet. \$8 each—Prettily figured china silk down quilts, filled

with odorless down; interlined; 6x6 feet. \$10 each—Figured and plain colored china silk down

quilts; filled with pure odorless down; interlined 6x6 feet.

70x80 in., 5 lbs., \$3 a pair. The "Lafayette" Gray Blankets:

Gray Blankets

Crib Blankets

Down Quilts

THE

North American Review. SEPTEMBER:

The Agnostic's Side.

By the late ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. In view of the renewed interest excited in onel Ingersoll's position by his recent death Editor of the NORTH AMERICAN REthe Editor of the NORTH AMERICAN RE-VIEW has thought it well to republish the most complete and the most careful statement ever made by him of his views upon the doctrines of their influence upon the world. This article was originally published twelve years ago in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, and attracted world-wide attention.

Ingersoll's Influence.

By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D.

Dr. Field is singularly well qualified to deal with this topic, as he was not only an intimate personal friend of the great Agnostic, but was the champion of the Christian faith in the most famous religious controversy in which Celonel

"Aguinaldo's Case" Against the U.S.

By A FILIPINO.

WHATEVER YOUR OPINION

concerning the Philippine situation, you will be intensely interested in "Aguinalde's Case." a singularly interesting, sympathetic, and touching appeal for the rights of the Filipinos, by a Filipino of great intelligence.

"A Vindication of the Boers."

This article by a Diplomat, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, presents clearly and with surprising strength the case of the Boers against the British Government so little understood by the American public. The case of the Utilanders against the Boers was ably stated in the July number by Sydney Brooks.

Ex Oriente Lux: A Rejoinder.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE. The Foreign Service of the United States. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

Legal Aspect of Trusts. JOSEPH S. AUERBACH. Progress of Automobilism in France. THE MARQUIS DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT.

The "America" Cup Race. THE HON. CHARLES RUSSELL.

American Universities. . EDOUARD ROD.

THE SEPTEMBER

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